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Hadley's *Concerning the Cause of the General Trade Winds*, originally published in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1735. This paper, although very short, was one of very great importance in relation to the theory of the trade winds. Hadley's explanation of the direction of these winds, which he rightly ascribed to the deflective effect of the earth's rotation, was not complete or accurate, yet his theory is commonly found given in many books of the present day. The paper was distinctly epoch-making, and, as such, is well deserving of a place in Dr. Hellmann's admirable series. The notes in the Hadley reprint are as full and as suggestive as in the other numbers.

The publishers of the *Neudrucke* are Asher & Co., of Berlin, but we are informed that Dr. Hellmann has sent over several copies of each of the last two volumes to Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, Readville, Mass., in order that Americans may be saved the trouble of writing to Europe for them. The reprints may be obtained at cost price on application to Mr. Rotch, the price of *Die Bauern-Praktik* being \$1.75, and that of the Hadley reprint 50 cents.

R. DE C. WARD.

#### SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

PSYCHE, JUNE.

THE body of the number contains but a single short article, in which J. W. Folsom describes and figures a new Thysanuran which he regards as representing a new genus and family, Neelidæ. Two supplements are added, in one of which T. D. A. Cockerell continues his descriptions of new species of bees of the genus *Prosapis*, mostly from Colorado and Nevada; in the other F. C. Bowditch gives a list of 674 Coleoptera found on Mt. Washington, N. H., both above and below the timber line, with brief notes.

#### SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, 262D  
MEETING, SATURDAY, MAY 16.

THE evening was devoted to the discussion of *The Fauna and Flora of the Islands off the Coast of Southern and Lower California, Including the Gulf of California*.

Dr. E. L. Greene discussed in brief the flora of the islands. The entire group, from Guadalupe, off the coast of Mexico, lying a hundred miles or more distant from the mainland, to those forming the channel of Santa Barbara and holding distances of only thirty and forty miles from the Californian shore, is a remarkable group among continental islands, as presenting in its flora so many points of divergence from that of the adjacent mainland. The islands of the Atlantic seaboard, even those lying farther out at sea than do any of those of the Californian coast, yield only such genera and species as are common on the continent. But in the case of the Mexico-Californian group there are not less than fifty good species already known which are absolutely peculiar to the islands; some of them representing even generic types, like *Lyonothamnus*, consisting of two very distinct species—one a large shrub, the other a small tree—with no very near relatives in any other part of the world. *Crossosoma*, another genus of shrubs, has one fine species indigenous to several islands, with none on the immediately neighboring mainland, though a second small and insignificant member of the genus occurs away beyond the continental mountain ranges, on the verge of the deserts of the distant interior. And this insular genus *Crossosoma* is almost more than a genus. It probably represents a natural order, some authors referring it to the Dilleniaceæ, the genera of which are all Australian and South American, others placing it provisionally in the Papaveraceæ, while in character it is different from either family. The most surprising case of entire divergence from continental flora is that of four very strongly marked species of *Lavatera*, which are scattered up and down the archipelago, while not a single species is indigenous to the American continent, either North or South, all the generic allies of these fine shrubs being of the flora of the Mediterranean region, with the exception of three or four, which are confined to remote and truly oceanic islands.

Another and negative point of divergence between the insular and mainland floras is the almost or quite total absence from the island of representatives of certain of the most prevalent mainland genera, such as *Ribes* *Lu-*